

For Sale
COAL

DR. J. D. HARRINGTON, V.S.

Western Globe.

Circulation
2,756

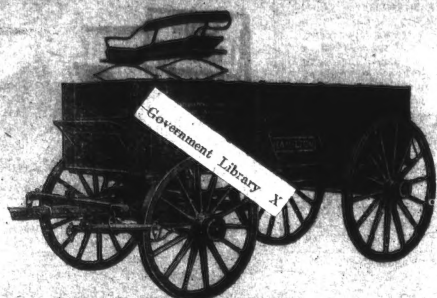
And Increasing Daily

VOLUME XI

CHAS. B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager

LACOMBE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



HAMILTON WAGONS

ARE GUARANTEED

We have them in all sizes and different heights of wheels.

A few with 3 1-2 inch arm we are offering at special prices.

If you need a wagon complete, a gear or a box, it will pay you to see us.

Morrison & Johnston Ltd.
Hardware Furniture Implements

EMPIRE GARAGE

The Empire Factory

have Reduced the Price of Their Car
\$50.00 for 1915

You can now buy an EMPIRE for
\$1450

W. E. TEES



Capital and Reserves

Fully Paid
\$14,000,000.00
Established 1864
Wide Connections
Established Position
Strong Assets

Loans Negotiated

Agricultural and Commercial
Enterprise Assisted.

Deposits Received

Open a Savings Bank Account
and Build up a Cash Reserve.
Interest Allowed at Highest
Current Rates.

Money Transfers

Made to or From any Point.

LACOMBE OFFICE--W.A. SHIELDS, Manager

A PHONOGRAPH OR GRAM-O-PHONE

Affords Entertainment Every Day

Do you like music? Why not have it in your home whenever you wish it? Don't be satisfied with commonplace music, but seek the entertainment of the best musical artists.

We have the agency for EDISON PHONOGRAPHS and VICTOR, GRAM-O-PHONES and VICTROLAS. We have them in a variety of sizes and prices, and will have no trouble in meeting your requirements. Remember, too, that our prices are the very lowest at which these instruments can be sold.

Prepare now for the long winter evenings by buying one of the above instruments. It will furnish amusement and entertainment for the entire family.

Call at our store and hear them play. We will be pleased to give you any information whether you buy or not.

The McDermid Drug Co., Ltd.
D. A. Lothian, Manager

Lacombe Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

FARMERS!

Cold weather is approaching and winter's fires will soon be lit. Look to your insurance and see that is placed with us.

H. J. ANGEL EVANS, H. W. METCALF, S. C. HARTLEY, Managers.
Our office is over the Union Bank, Lacombe. Call and see us if you want cheap and safe insurance.

Autumn's Lovliest Fashions at "The Store of Better Values"

HANDSOME COATS IN GREAT VARIETY

The best assortment of Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats we ever had, and never did we have better values.



Heavy Coatings, Knapp Cloths, Curl Cloths, Zibelines, Blanket Tweeds, in plain colors or the latest fancy mixtures. The styles will readily appeal; all the best and newest colors; the Linings are especially nice; the Tailoring is excellent.

Ladies' Coat of All Pure Wool Heavy Brocade material, in a two-tone Tan effect, a large Marmot collar, gives a lovely trim to this very stylish Coat. Price.....**\$25.00**

Ladies' Cape Coats in several very pretty colors; materials are Zibelines, Blanket Cloths, or Heavy Tweeds. Prices.....**\$20.00 to \$25.00**

NEW CORSETS -- Crompton Models from \$1.25

A Special Table Display of Crompton Corsets this week. All the new models, including Elastic Tops, Elastic Sides, or all Elastic Numbers; also Laced Front. The Low Bust style is featured throughout, adding still more to the comfort of this fashionable and very popular Corset.

No. 295--Medium Low Bust, an excellent wearing number, with strong elastic Hose Supports; sizes 18 to 24. Price.....**\$1.25**

No. 273--Low Bust Corset, at present a very popular number; good wearing and most comfortable; sizes 18 to 26. Price.....**\$1.50**

No. 517--Low Bust Model, finest quality. Coutil, boned to give the fashionable figure; sizes 14 to 25. Price.....**\$2.50**

No. 633--Strong wearing double front Corset; sizes 22 to 30. Price.....**\$3.50**

BEAUTIFUL FALL MILLINERY Exclusive Styles--Moderately Priced

Do not fail to visit our Millinery Department, where you will find a lovely collection of the season's most approved Hats.

All distinctive styles, in shapes large, medium and small. A special attraction for Opening Week--30 beautifully trimmed models in the very latest fashions.

Our Millinery is likeable, in excellent taste and Most Moderately Priced.



OUR FALL NECESSITIES

Note These Exceptional Values in Underwear

Economical men will notice the unusually keen prices on our Fall Underwear. Better values are not obtainable elsewhere. A full range of the best values of high grade goods now in stock.

Men's "Watson" Combinations--a good weight for fall, fleece finish, full sizes, elastic fitting, closed crotch; sizes 34 to 42. Price, per suit. **1.75**

Men's "Turnbull" Combinations, all Pure Natural Wool, absolutely unshrinkable, guaranteed good wear; full sizes, perfect fitting, closed crotch; sizes 34 to 48. Prices from.....**2.75**

Boys' All Pure Wool Combinations, "Turnbull" manufacture, for ages 2 to 14 years. Price from.....**1.75**

We carry a full range of the well-known and grand wearing "Stanfield's" Underwear. Medium and heavy weights; four qualities in all, in separate Vests and Drawers or Combinations.

LADIES' DRESSES--In the Newest Designs--Priced Only \$10.00

Fresh and dainty are these fashionable Dresses for Ladies' wear. A decided attraction is their plain, good style. Care has been taken to purchase only the best colors, and you will like our selection.

Ladies' One-Piece Dress of Fine All Pure Wool Panama, low neck, trimmed with Frilling, fashionably cut long sleeves, trimmed Waist with Satin buttons and Satin girdle, plain two-piece cut Skirt, colors Saxe, Tan and Navy. Price.....**\$10.00**

Ladies' Silk Messaline Dresses, lovely colors of Navy, Green, Tan, Brown and Grey. Price.....**\$12.50**

CLEVER DRESSMAKING

We guarantee to give you satisfaction from our Dressmaking Department, and our Prices are very moderate.

FALL'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SILKS

This season our stock of Silks and Wool Goods is better than ever. A large range of colors in the latest fabrics. A Special Display of our beautiful stock this week will be a great attraction, and moreover, an attraction we ask you not to miss.

40-inch Silk Messaline, a lovely rich quality in perfect colors, and possessing exceptional wearing qualities. Per yard.....**1.25**

40-inch Satin de Chene, a very dressy material, coming in sell colors and single dress patterns. Per yard.....**1.35**

42-inch Crepe de Chene, pure heavy-weight Silk, in wonderful colors, and Ivory White. Per yard.....**2.00**

52-inch All Pure Wool Cheviot, in a good heavy quality, colors Tan, Saxe Blue, and Mid Navy. Per yard.....**1.25**



F. E. McLEOD

"The Store of Better Values"

LACOMBE

Germany's Army in France Meets Defeat

GREAT DISASTER HAS OVERTAKEN US, SAYS A GERMAN GENERAL.

London, Sept. 10.—In a dispatch dated in France Sept. 9, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent begins the following description of the German retreat:

At last, they are fairly on the run, utterly routed at the centre, defeated and demoralized on both flanks. A great coup has fallen. There will be no siege of Paris. The government can return at once. Tomorrow the enemy will be many miles from the capital and their only anxiety will be to increase the distance between themselves and their pursuers. They are retreating by the roads along which they marched in triumph a week or two ago. The remnants of their cavalry have been destroyed. They have lost guns and ammunition. They are surrendering in large bodies.

"Two trainloads of prisoners left this morning. We are badly in need of horses and supplies. This wireless message was intercepted on its way to Berlin. They will want more than horses to carry them safely across the frontier."

"It will be a miracle if any of them get home again," said an officer of the flying corps, as I passed him on the road last night. I tried to sleep in a bed that a German general had slept in 24 hours before. His last words to his officers as he hurried away were: "A great disaster has overtaken us."

The good dame who keeps the hotel in which was the headquarters of the German cavalry from Saturday to Monday understands German, but she was careful to conceal the fact from her unwelcome guests.

NEW NATIONAL SPIRIT IN RUSSIA.

London, Sept. 10.—Newton Booth Knox, an American mining engineer, of San Francisco, who has just reached London from Russia, relates that Emperor Nicholas may be seen moving through the streets of Petrograd unattended, and that personally he has no more fear of his people than has President Wilson of the citizens of the United States.

Mr. Knox, who had been in Mongolia, on his way back to Russia, through Siberia and much of Russia. "I note a wonderful change of feeling in the Russians since my last visit," he said today.

"A new national spirit has sprung into being. I met several vivid evidences of this in Siberia, where political prisoners are being liberated. Tolerance is being shown toward the Jews, and there are greater liberties for all the people."

SAVAGES WHO DARE TO INVOKE THE NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The Temps prints an account of an interview given to a French newspaper man in Rome by Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, in which His Eminence paints a terrible picture of the miseries suffered by his unhappy country as a result of the German invasion.

"I do not know how I ever managed to arrive here," said the cardinal. "I cannot shut my eyes without seeing again the bodies of Belgians, desolated towns and villages, and blood everywhere. I wanted to stay among my priests and remain with the holocaust of innocent victims of the savagery of the Germans. I called my chapter together and was urged that my first duty was to go to Rome."

"As I travelled through Belgium the spectacle of its unhappiness seemed to draw me back to my devastated Malines, to the side of my king and the suffering of a Liege—today a hostage, tomorrow perhaps a martyr. All along the roads I could see unburied human bodies mingled with carcasses of horses. I could recognize some of the faces. Here lay one of my young fellow students and there was a fine young fellow whom I had confirmed."

"What has taken place in Belgium is not war but the outcome of hate. The Germans are taking their revenge for the stigma attached to them as the violators of neutral territory. They imagine history, terrified by their orgy of blood, will forget their shameful infraction of a treaty these savages who dare at every step to invoke the name of God, and not only attack harmless creatures but wage war even against the divinity."

"In undisciplined towns after having bombarded the houses they have given the churches to the flames and have used the wooden

statues on the altars as torches to light them in their deeds of blood. In Malines, a peaceful, undefended town, they made a target of the church of St. Rombold. Louvain has been burned by the Germans under the pretext that the inhabitants fired on the accused of having incited the Belgian populace to commit atrocities on German soldiers."

GREAT BRITAIN MAY DECLARE BLOCKADE IN NORTH SEA.

London, Sept. 10.—There is a general discussion in London of the possibility that Britain may close the North Sea, blockading it completely, if the trouble with floating mines continues.

The government's position is that the shipping of neutral nations is in great danger because of German mines. England has repeatedly stated that she will not resort to the use of mines. After the mine sweepers free the North Sea of the obstructions, however, naval strategists advise the exclusion of vessels which might plant mines. Such action would limit the commerce of Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, cutting off Germany's source of food supply.

The British officials say there is abundant evidence that mine action would limit the commerce of the world. It is the intention to keep the strictest watch over all craft in the North Sea.

In the house of lords, Baron Wimborne announced on behalf of the admiralty that any person caught laying mines under a neutral flag will be court-martialed. The Earl of Camperdown, former lord of the admiralty, denounced the alleged placing of mines as "indiscriminate murder."

POPE URGES PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD.

Rome, Sept. 10.—The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, this evening publishes a pastoral letter from Pope Benedict in the form of an encyclical to the episcopacy of the world. It contained the program for the pontificate of Pope Benedict which, summarized, calls for renewed efforts to spread religion throughout the world and urges peace and brotherhood among peoples and nations in fear of God.

INSURANCE COMPANIES WILL LOOK AFTER PREMIUMS.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—At the office of the life insurance companies yesterday the announcement was made that volunteers to the expeditionary forces need not worry about lapse of premiums on their policies. The premiums will be charged as loans against the policies, it was stated. The companies that—Canada Life Assurance, Confederation Life Assurance, Royal Guardian, Sun Life, Mutual Life and Manufacturers.

APPALLING CRUELITIES OF THE GERMANS AT LOUVAIN.

Antwerp, Sept. 10.—Official couriers arriving here from the American legation at Brussels report that they witnessed with their own eyes a fresh sample of German atrocities toward conquered Belgians.

As they were passing slowly through Louvain in an automobile, they say, they saw sitting outside a partly burned house a boy about eight years of age, whose hands had been cut off. The Americans stopped and asked the mother what had happened.

"The Germans did it," she said. Evidently she had said too much, for she refused to answer further questions.

The child's wrists and ankles were bandaged as if the frightful injuries had been inflicted recently.

Details of the shooting down of a Jesuit priest of Louvain were told to an American courier by another priest, who had witnessed the affair.

It appears that the Jesuit kept a diary, in which he had written the following commentary on the sack of the Louvain library: "Vandalism worthy of Attila himself." According to the other priest's story, the German officers forced the offender to read the words aloud. Then they took him to the back of his church as target, and sent a dozen bullets into his back. This happened, it is said, in the presence of twenty other Louvain priests.

BERLIN PAPER TELLS OF GERMAN CRUELITIES.

Amsterdam, via London, Sept. 10.—The Berlin newspaper Vorwarts prints an article protesting against the treatment of prisoners of war, and adds that it reports of cruelties, of which it has heard several times, are

true, the severest measures should be adopted to stop them. The Vorwarts gives Herr Traub, a member of the Reichstag, as authority for the statement that a male nurse who wrote the last will of a dying French count was subjected to corporal punishment for doing so.

It quotes also a report received from Liechtenstein, Hans Meininger describing how a party of Belgian prisoners being taken through the town was attacked by a furious mob, which seized and lynched a priest, who was among the prisoners, because he was accused of having incited the Belgian populace to commit atrocities on German soldiers.

GREAT BRITAIN MAY DECLARE BLOCKADE IN NORTH SEA.

London, Sept. 10.—There is a general discussion in London of the possibility that Britain may close the North Sea, blockading it completely, if the trouble with floating mines continues.

The government's position is that the shipping of neutral nations is in great danger because of German mines. England has repeatedly stated that she will not resort to the use of mines. After the mine sweepers free the North Sea of the obstructions, however, naval strategists advise the exclusion of vessels which might plant mines. Such action would limit the commerce of the world. It is the intention to keep the strictest watch over all craft in the North Sea.

In the house of lords, Baron Wimborne announced on behalf of the admiralty that any person caught laying mines under a neutral flag will be court-martialed. The Earl of Camperdown, former lord of the admiralty, denounced the alleged placing of mines as "indiscriminate murder."

TURKEY ASSERTS HER INDEPENDENCE.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Turkey formally notified the United States today that she had abrogated the series of conventions, treaties and privileges, originating as early as the eleventh century, whereby foreigners in the Ottoman empire enjoyed a special exemption from local jurisdiction.

Foreign subjects no longer will enjoy what is known as extraterritorial rights, through which they have been tried by their own judges, diplomatic representatives or consuls.

This practice Turkey has removed by a stroke of the pen. Her purpose is to assert her independence and free herself from the domination of the great powers. Upon the rights revoked has rested the legal status of foreign missionaries in Turkey, permitting them to maintain churches, hospitals and schools in religious freedom.

"The removal of every kind of privilege enjoyed by the powers in excess of what the general principles of international law allow is the meaning of this step," A. Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador to the United States declared tonight. "This war is Turkey's opportunity."

No intimation was given by the ambassador as to whether the action forebadowed war on Great Britain, without whose consent in the past no such radical action would have been attempted. Among diplomats of the allied powers, however, the action was hailed as a step which was applying to the nationalist sentiment of her people and was ready to seize upon any difficulty that may arise with Great Britain as a pretext to declare war.

ANOTHER HALF MILLION MEN FOR BRITISH ARMY.

London, Sept. 10.—Premier Asquith today asked parliament to add another half million men to all ranks to the regular army. The supplementary estimates, issued in the form of a White paper, asking parliament to vote this increase, says it represents the probable excess beyond the similar increase voted August 5th, which will be required for the army service.

Premier Asquith paid a warm tribute to the war office organization and dealt also with the various difficulties connected with the rush of recruits. Measures had been taken, he said, to meet the congestion. These included an allowance of 75 cents a day to those for whom accommodation could not be found in the barracks. If the levy were passed he was sure that the response would be no less keen and ample than that to the first levy. Britain should then be in a position to put something like 1,500,000 men in the front line of territorial, the national reserve and the magnificent

contributions promised from India and the dominions. It was an effort worthy of great sacrifice.

As to the expense involved, the premier was sure that the house of commons would be ready to grant money as occasion arose, but he wanted it made clear that those showing a patriotic desire to help the country in the present crisis were not going to be treated in a miserly or unaccommodating spirit.

"On the contrary," said Mr. Asquith, "they will be welcome to every possible provision which will be made for their comfort and well-being so that they can take their place and play their part under the best possible conditions in that magnificent army which as everyone knows who has read Field Marshall French's moving dispatch has never shown its work better, and never shown itself more worthy in the long centuries of its splendid traditions than in the last fortnight."

BRITISH AND GERMANS FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

London, Sept. 10.—There has been some sharp fighting between the British and Germans in Africa. This is indicated by the list of casualties issued tonight. In the Cameroons (Korrum), a German colony of Western Equatorial Africa, three officers were killed, four were wounded and four were missing.

British troops have met and defeated a German force of 400 which entered Nyassaland, British Central Africa, according to an announcement made by the official press bureau, which adds: The Germans lost seven officers killed and two wounded, two machine guns, the loss among the rank and file has not been ascertained, but was heavy. The British lost among the whites no fewer than several wounded. The loss among the rank and file not ascertained.

On Sept. 8 a British force advanced against the Germans, who, however, evaded them, and attacked the British station at Caronga (on the northwest shore of Lake Nyassa at the terminus of the Stevenson road) which was defended by an officer, fifty African rifles, the police and eight civilians.

After three hours' resistance a column arrived from the British force and drove the enemy off. After the main force came up and after a day's fighting, in which the Germans fought with great determination and had to be dislodged by repeated bayonet charges, drove the enemy toward the Songwa river. The British were too exhausted to continue the pursuit."

25,000,000 BUSHELS WHEAT NEEDED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—According to a report made by a special committee of the London Chamber of Commerce which has been received here, the overseas countries will be called upon to make up a deficiency of about 25,000,000 bushels of Great Britain's wheat supply, due to the inability of the mother country to import wheat from Russia, Roumania and other countries.

It is assumed that of the quantity of wheat now exported to the United Kingdom by Canada and Australia ten million bushels can be diverted by each to Great Britain, thus making up twenty million bushels of the British deficiency. This will leave only five million bushels to be furnished by non-belligerent nations. It would appear that the effects of the war need not greatly disturb the quantity of the British empire as far as grain supplies are concerned, so long as Great Britain continues to retain command of the sea.

GERMANY HAS JOINED WITH OTHER POWERS IN WARNING TURKEY.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas agency says that dispatches from Constantinople announce that the foreign ambassadors, including the German representative, yesterday informed the Turkish government that the powers could not accept abolition of the treaty rights accorded foreigners.

CIVIL SERVANTS OF ALBERTA WILL GIVE TO THE FUND.

Edmonton, Sept. 12.—A special meeting of the executive council of the Alberta Government was held Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of considering communications in regard to the Canadian patriotic fund. For the organization of this fund a statute was passed at the last meeting of the Federal parliament, and the lieutenant-governor of Alberta and the premier are charter members representing

the Province of Alberta. The object of this fund is to assist not only the dependents of Canadian volunteers and regulars, but also British army and navy reservists and French, Belgian, Serbian and Russian reservists, who leaving dependents in Canada have gone to join the colors.

Local organizations will be formed in every city and town throughout Canada for the purpose of receiving funds for this cause as very large amounts of money will be needed, and the executive council decided for the purpose of assisting the said fund, a statute will be introduced at the approaching session of the legislature authorizing the provincial treasurer to deduct, starting in the month of October and continuing during the war, from the salary of every civil servant receiving a salary up to \$1,500 the sum of five per cent, and from anything above that, a sum of ten per cent, including all members of the government and all officials of whatsoever nature in Alberta.

IT TAKES WELL.

Yes, our lumber takes well with everybody who likes good, sound, bright, dry, well-manufactured stock. That's because we're pretty particular and fussy ourselves when it comes to buying our stock from the mills.

We've found out that particular lumber buyers like to buy of a particular yard where particular care is taken to handle only particular goods.

That is why particular buyers like to trade with this particular yard.

We want your trade, and you'll be glad to give it to us after you once see how well we serve you.

Atlas Lumber Company, Ltd.

O. W. Thorne Local Manager

THANKSGIVING DAY DATE IS CHOSEN.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—Thursday, October 8, has been chosen by government as the date of Thanksgiving Day. The proclamation will appear in the Canada Gazette on Saturday. For some years past it has been the custom to fix Thanksgiving Day on a Monday and later in the month. This year it has been decided to revert to the old practice of having Thanksgiving Day fall on Thursday.

FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED DURING THE WAR.

Calgary, Sept. 11.—The important announcement that no more orders for sales would be given for the specific performance of sale or foreclosure in mortgage cases was made by L. F. Clarry, registrar in chancery, yesterday morning.

The various judges of Alberta have expressed themselves as being opposed to giving judgments in foreclosure proceedings in connection with mortgages during the depression caused by the great world war now being waged. The master in chancery says this understanding will continue until the war is over. It does not apply to anyone who has absconded with the province.

The announcement is of the utmost importance to thousands of farmers in Alberta, whose operations have been somewhat crippled by the depression caused by the war. It will be of relief to debtors all over the province.

TIMES EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

London, Sept. 10.—An editorial in the Times today expressing England's gratitude for American sympathy in the war, concludes with this statement: "American opinion sees that this militarist code is a direct negation of all civilization, all progress and all morality. The world has hitherto understood them, and it goes that only by their extermination can ideals and principles which the democracy of the United States, like the democracy of England, love and reverence with their whole strength be preserved to that truth and to their own immense moral interest in the results of the war has aroused them for the first time in their history to a consciousness that they cannot and ought not to feel indifferent to the outcome of a great European contest."

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE
Calgary

A high-class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women.
Opening of Fall Term, Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1914.
DEPARTMENTAL CLASSES—Book-keeping, Stenography, Accountancy, Type Writing, Etc.
MUSIC—Full Conservatory Course, Vocal, Instrumental and Theory.
ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades, Preparation for the University and Teachers' College course for Girls, French conversation classes.
FINE ART—China Painting, Water Colors, Leather Work, Etc.
Expression and Physical Culture, Dramatic Art, Public Speaking, Household Science.
For full information and calendar, apply to
REV. GEORGE W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal.

OUR LUMBER

IT TAKES WELL

Yes, our lumber takes well with everybody who likes good, sound, bright, dry, well-manufactured stock. That's because we're pretty particular and fussy ourselves when it comes to buying our stock from the mills.

We've found out that particular lumber buyers like to buy of a particular yard where particular care is taken to handle only particular goods.

That is why particular buyers like to trade with this particular yard.

We want your trade, and you'll be glad to give it to us after you once see how well we serve you.

Atlas Lumber Company, Ltd.
O. W. Thorne Local Manager

Lacombe Iron Works

General Blacksmith Work of all kinds. Horse-shoeing, Plow Work, Wood Work, Machine Work. Agents for the Stevens' Brush Cutter. Prices are Right and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
—CASH PAID FOR OLD IRON—

A. D. Watson
Nanton Street Lacombe, Alta.

Cream Cream Cream

PRESENT PRICES

Sweet Cream, regular shipments	28c.
Sweet Cream, not regular shipments	26c.
No. 1 Churning Cream	24c.
No. 2 Churning Cream	20c.

(No. 2 not wanted)

Remember I pay all Express charges. I pay cash for each and every shipment. Write for further particulars, or ship at once, and give me a trial.

Calgary Central Creamery
P. PALLESEN, Prop.

DIPS AND DISINFECTANTS

Start and use Dr. Hess' Guaranteed Dip and Disinfectant and keep your stock free from parasitic and skin diseases. It is a powerful deodorizer and germ destroyer. Instant Louse Killer kills lice on Poultry, Horses, Cattle, etc.

Dr. Hess' Worm Powder for Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.
Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh for wire cuts and healing purposes.
Bickmore's Gail Cure and Hoof Ointment.
Harness repair prices as usual.

THE LEADING HARNESS SHOP

W. L. ELLIOFT
Nanton Street Lacombe, Alta.

Private Sale!

Household Goods

Everything in the line of household furnishings to choose from. Everything almost new and of high quality. Call and see for yourself. This sale is open up to September 15, and goods may be examined any day. Apply—
J. C. PETERS,
Stanley St., Lacombe.

Firebox linings are extra heavy McClary Semi-Steel; best material for the purpose.

McClary's Sask-alta

Range linings are practically indestructible. Examine them at the McClary dealer's and you'll realize why.

Sold by A. M. CAMPBELL

News of the War

GERMAN SIEGE GUNS WON AT NAMUR.

London, Sept. 12.—The remnant of the Namur garrison has arrived bringing a story which explains to some extent why a stronghold so nearly impregnable fell.

Of 28,000 men in the fort enclosing Namur, 12,000 have returned to Belgium, making the Belgian losses at Namur in killed and missing 4,000. It seems that in the fog the Germans finally got their new siege guns into play, with which they could concentrate their fire on a single point of the Namur defences. The guns were at a minimum distance of three miles from the Belgian trenches and consequently outranged the Belgian guns.

"Without troubling the forts," said one of the survivors, "the Germans first centered their rain of steel upon our entrenchments. For ten hours our brave young fellows stood the terrible ordeal, unable to fire a shot in return. Any man risking his head above the fire swept ramparts had it blown off. Lying flat on our stomachs all we could do was to wait for the firing to end. Whole regiments were decimated. The loss among our officers was terrible."

"Meanwhile many German guns had been turned on the forts, especially Marzelet and Marchohette. The men in them, armed with guns of much smaller calibre than the Germans, could offer but little resistance. Marzelet in fact, fired only about 10 shots while receiving no less than 1,200 shots at the rate of 20 a minute."

"At Marchohette 75 men perished at the batteries and both forts soon surrendered."

"The other works, however, were still holding out when the enemy left town. So much confidence had been placed in General Michel that his staff's ability to hold the German army that it was wondered why he had failed."

"No provision had been made for the destruction of the stores and all of them, together with the fortress artillery and most of the field artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. At the cadet school alone was a store of 3,000,000 rounds."

"The ambulance corps was a heavy sufferer through lack of organization, losing 150 out of 600 men. Many of our sick and wounded were left behind in Namur, but such as could be moved were got through to the French lines and eventually were transferred to French hospitals."

"On the retreat the narrow road was choked with men, horses and vehicles. Of our enormous park of motor cars only two were saved, for the Germans entered the town close on our heels."

"We were doomed to disappointment after disappointment. The French had been obliged to fall back and could only send us two regiments. These bravely fought their way to us, joining us in greatly reduced numbers not far from Namur. Our generals had believed that the destruction of the bridge at Jambes would cover our retreat, but the Germans, moving rapidly, overtook our retreat near Bois de Villiers, six miles from Namur where their guns made a clean sweep of several motors filled with Belgian officers. At last we cut our way through but at a terrible loss."

"There the Eighth and Thirtieth regiments especially distinguished themselves. They lost nearly half their officers. One of our commissariat trains fell into the hands of the enemy."

"Our troops continued their retreat, ever pursued, ever harassed. Moreover, we tumbled right into the path of the French retreat from Charleroi, and it was not till we got to Philippville that our troops were pulled together again and reformed."

"The next day and the day after our retreat was executed in good order. At Namur we were received with open arms and they offered to give us shelter."

The implicit confidence that many people have in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is founded on their experience in the use of that remedy and their knowledge of the many remarkable cures of colic, diarrhoea and dysentery that it has effected. For sale by City Pharmacy.

RUSSIAN AVIATOR DIES IN DARING FEAT

London, Sept. 9.—Captain Nestoroff, one of the most daring of Russian aviators, and the first of his countrymen to loop the loop, has sacrificed his life in a successful attempt to destroy an Austrian aeroplane, says a Petrograd despatch to Reuters. According to a report from the front, Capt. Nestoroff was returning from an aerial reconnaissance when he saw the Aus-

trian aeroplane. The Russian aviator immediately changed the direction of his machine and headed straight for that of the Austrian at full speed, and although he must have known well that victory by such tactics could be gained only at the cost of his own life, he dashed into the Austrian aeroplane. The force of the impact caused the collapse of both machines which plunged to the earth, the two aviators meeting instant death.

Few, if any, medicines have met with the uniform success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The remarkable cures of colic and diarrhoea which it has effected in almost every neighborhood have given it a wide reputation. For sale by City Pharmacy.

CANADA TO GO ON WITH PEACE CELEBRATION

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Following the decision of the executive committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association a month ago to suspend operations, except those of an educational character, in view of the European war, the organizing secretary, of the association, E. H. Scammell, recently sent out upwards of 450 letters to the leading men of affairs throughout the Dominion. The statements of Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier were embodied in the communication, in which the premier and ex-premier had expressed the opinion that the celebration should be carried on despite the war cloud, and the recipients were asked to express an opinion on the situation. Mr. Scammell has now received nearly 50 replies. From east and west replies have been received and there is an overwhelming feeling in favor of carrying out the arrangements, not only to more fully realize the blessings of peace but as an example to other great nations of the world.

An article that has real merit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. It is one of the H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by City Pharmacy. (1)

HOW THE GERMAN SHIP MAINE MET HER DOOM.

London, Sept. 12.—How the German cruiser Mainz met her doom is told in a letter received from a member of the crew of the British light cruiser Southampton. The letter says: "In the morning we had a brush with two German destroyers off Heligoland and we hit them twice before they disappeared in the mist. We turned back and were on our way at a good pace when we were recalled by wireless from another British ship, saying she was in difficulty with a German cruiser."

"We immediately returned to the scene of operations. We found that the enemy was a three funnelled cruiser somewhat larger than our ship. We opened fire at 13,000 yards and the enemy replied. Things began to look lively as we were putting shells into her at the rate of thirty a minute, each shell being a six-inch Lydite whose fumes killed every one within 60 yards and set fire to everything nearby."

"Soon the Mainz was afire and the next shell went through two of her funnels and the main mast. What a sight was that! The fire antiships made her funnels red hot, with flames and smoke pouring out from all parts of the vessel. Her port side was like a sieve, every gun was smashed, the whole upper deck in chaos and the bridge a mass of tangled iron. We passed within 200 yards of her and only three living human beings were visible on the deck of the cruiser. Many had jumped overboard and most of those we rescued, but the total list of saved was only 36 out of a crew of 500."

PROHIBITS ALL TRADE WITH GERMANY

London, Sept. 9.—Attorney-General Simon introduced a bill into the house of commons today which would considerably enlarge the scope of existing provisions for the suppression of trade with the enemy. It provides for the making of any payment to an alien though the obligation arose out of a contract made prior to the outbreak of the war. The bill provides for the imposition of a fine of \$2,500, or imprisonment for three months, or a summary conviction, and seven years' penal servitude on conviction after indictment.

The King's Message To His Dominions

London, Sept. 9.—The official branch of the Royal Naval Reserve and is sending a body of men to take part in the operations at the front. From the Dominion and Provincial governments of Canada, large and welcome gifts of supplies are on their way for use both by the naval and military forces, and for the relief of distress in the United Kingdom, which must inevitably follow in the wake of war.

"All parts of my overseas dominions have thus demonstrated, in the most unmistakable manner, the fundamental unity of the Empire amidst all its diversity of situation and circumstance. A message similar to the foregoing has been addressed by King George to the people of India. In the house of commons this



KING GEORGE V.

to which my kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities made desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honor and given to the destruction of the liberties of my Empire and mankind."

"I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision. Paramount regard for a treaty of faith and the pledge of word of rulers and peoples is the common heritage of Great Britain and of the Empire. My peoples and the Empire have shown beyond all doubts that they wholeheartedly endorse the grave decision it was necessary to take. My personal knowledge of the loyalty and devotion of my overseas dominions had led me to expect that they would cheerfully make the great efforts and bear the great sacrifices which the present conflict entails. The full measure in which they have placed their services and resources at my disposal fills me with gratitude, and I am proud to be able to show the world that my people overseas are as determined as the people of the United Kingdom to prosecute a just cause to a successful end."

"The Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand, have placed at my disposal their naval forces, which have already rendered good service for the Empire. Strong expeditionary forces are being prepared in Canada, Australia and New Zealand for service at the front, and the Union of South Africa has undertaken the important military responsibilities, the discharge of which will be of the utmost value to the Empire. Newfoundland has doubled its number of the

GERMANY PREPARING FOR OVER TWO YEARS

London, Sept. 9.—Dr. Poutama, one of the South African labor leaders, who was among the British subjects to leave Berlin, writing his impressions of the German capital in war time, says: "That the Germans were prepared for all eventualities for a considerable time was shown," says Dr. Poutama, "when the Kaiser's proclamations were posted up, ordering the mobilization. They were dated 1912. The figure two had been stricken out with a blue pencil and the figure four added. On every following day additional proclamations

were issued, and I noticed that practically every one had been printed two years ago. When, later on, the Landstrym, Mi-Waffe was called out, again the proclamations showed that they had been printed two years ago."

CZAR TO GO TO BERLIN.

London, Sept. 9.—The Evening News has published a despatch from its Rome correspondent who says that Emperor Nicholas is reported to have made the following statement: "I am resolved to go to Berlin myself, even if it costs me my last

ALBERTA RANCHER MAKES SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS TO HORSE BREEDERS HERE

The Globe is today in receipt of a letter from a well-known Alberta rancher, whose opinions with reference to horse breeding are respected throughout the country. He makes a suggestion which may well be commended to the Horse Breeders' Association for consideration and action. His letter in part is as follows:

"I think that most of us now realize that we have all got to do something to help our country at this critical time, and there is no question but that we all can assist in some way if we really wish to do so. It occurs to me that the horse breeders of the west can help their country very materially, and at the same time help themselves also. I am bringing this matter to your attention, and would suggest that you take it up through your columns."

"Let me assume that a large number of horses will be required for this war, if not just at once, at any rate later on—horses for cavalry, artillery and transport, and these horses must be broken and well broken. I would appeal to the patriotic horse breeders to offer their best horses at a fair figure, and to sell as many as they possibly can. Supposing they run themselves short of broken horses for their own wants, they can easily break in others and thereby give work to men who might not otherwise easily obtain work."

"I know that if I were still in the business I would sell every broken horse I could, and go to work at once and buy more unbroken horses and put them to work, thereby circulating money and giving extra employment. I would keep on breaking horses all winter, and I would also feed them well during the winter and have them in good condition for sale in the spring, when they will be much in demand. I am confident that our Alberta horsemen have the opportunity of doing something for their country and for themselves, and also for the good name of the Alberta-bred horse, if they handle the situation in a business-like way and encourage the army remount purchasers to buy their horses. Do this they must offer their good horses at a fair price and in satisfactory numbers, and have them in good condition and really well broken."

"There is no reason why a very good trade cannot be done, and it rests with the horsemen themselves to go in and do it. I think it would be a good plan for the Horse Breeders' Association to call a meeting to organize a definite campaign to get the government trade."

AT NEW AND SECOND-HAND STORE

I have on hand at present a good stock of Second-hand Goods namely: 5 Dressers and Stands. 6 Beds, Springs and Mattresses. 1 Chair. 4 Extension Tables. 50 Chairs. 7 Sewing Machines. 6 Washing Machines. 1 McGlary Polished Steel Top Range. 1 Burn Range for restaurant. 1 94-Piece Dinner Set. 2 Cream Separators. 1 Cleveland Bicycle. 1 Perfect Bicycle. 1 Set Work Harness. 1 Set Single Harness. 1 Automobile.

The above are all goods and some genuine bargains will be given.

It is the time to get snags in Shot Guns before the season opens; 20 to choose from. Rifles, all calibres; Shot and Rifle Shells; Overalls and Jack-boots; Oils and Greases. Violins, Mandolins, Banjos, Phonographs, Pianos.

I have a well improved clear title farm, 24 miles from Fore-shire, I will trade for house in Lacombe.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

L. PETERKA SHOEMAKER

Has removed to the store on the corner of Barakat Ave. opp. Tittsworth's, and has a complete stock of Mens' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Guaranteed Solid Leather.

Chrome Tanned Harness, the Best Made.

Guaranteed for Two Years. Polishers and Shoe Fittings of all kinds.

Rubber Heels. Repairing of all kinds in Quick Time.

Prices Right. Remember the Stand.

L. PETERKA.

Coal, Wood & Ice

EXPRESS, DRAYING AND SOFT WATER TERMS CASH

C. B. Zielie



Just to hand shipment of Overcoats, Suits Goods, Style, Finish and Price Right.

See them

D. CAMERON

TAILOR CLEANING

PRESSING

REPAIRING

Allan St.

Opp. Adelphi Hotel.

For Exchange

4-Roomed Cottage and 50-foot lot to exchange for horses. Price, \$1,200.

6-Roomed Cottage, 50-foot lot, stable, coal shed, deep well, to exchange for heavy horses.

5-Roomed Cottage, close in; will trade for auto or horses.

Sale—54-foot Beach Lots at Gull Lake—\$200.

Choice Building Lots in Lacombe, \$40 each.

Jesse Fraser Agency

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized.....\$25,000,000
Capital Paid Up.....11,500,000
Reserve and Undivided Profit.....13,000,000
Aggregate Assets.....185,000,000

Drafts, Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued, available in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Savings Departments at all branches. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received, and interest allowed at highest current rates.

340 Branches throughout Canada and Newfoundland; 40 Branches in West Indies, London, England, and New York.

Lacombe Branch - J. G. Nickerson, Manager

Sub-Branches, BENTLEY and BLACKFALDS, ALBERTA

Trimble - Garland Lumber & Coal Co.

Leave your order for

Twin City Coal

The Best in Alberta

Building Supplies Of All Kinds.

FALL AND WINTER
HOSIERYFor Ladies and Children
In a Fine Range of the
Better QualitiesMEN'S HOSIERY
FOR FALL AND WINTERA Splendid Range of
The Most Reliable Qualities
Cashmere, Worsteds, and
Heavy Ribbed Socks

The New Fall Materials for Coats and Frocks

Heavy Frieze Coatings
54 inches wide, in
Navy, Brown,
Green
per yard 90c. and \$1

Heavy Tweed Coatings
54 inches wide, in
Fancy Tweed
Mixtures
per yard \$1.25

FANCY TWEED COATINGS
54 inches wide
In Plaids and Overchecks
Very Stylish, Extra Quality
\$1.50 \$1.75 \$2.00

Teddy Bear Coatings
50 inches wide, a
Warm, Soft Quality,
per yard \$2.00

Bear Cloth Coatings
52 inches wide, in
White, Red and
Blue
per yard \$2.00

Beautiful Silk Crepe-de-Chene, in Cream,
Rose, Mahogany, per yard - - \$1.50

Silk and Wool Crepe-de-Chene, in Sky,
Deep Blue, Pink, Tan, per yard - \$1.00

Pure Silk Messaline, 36 in. wide, \$1.00
Rich Paillette Silk, 36 in. wide, - \$1.25

MILLINERY

Exclusive models in a
Selected range of the
Smartest of this Fall's
Styles, and a complete
Stock of Shapes and Chic
Millinery at strictly
Moderate Charges



MILLINERY

Hats made or trimmed
To your order on short notice.
Consult Miss Atkin regarding
The particular style of Hat
Or Trimming best suited
To you. See our range
And choose your style



Priestley's Serges
all Wool, fast dye,
in Cardinal, Brown, Navy and
Alice, 42 inches wide
per yard 60c.

In Black and Navy
per yard 60c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.75

Men's Gloves
Muleskin Gloves 50c.
Pigskin Gloves 75c.
Horsehide Gloves 1.25
Horsehide Gloves 1.50
Buckskin Gloves 1.25



New Art Muslins, 38 inches wide, per yard - 12 1/2c.
Coon Spot Swiss Muslins, 46 inches wide, per yard - 20c.
Georgian Cloth, Floral, 36 inches wide, per yard - 25c.
Plain Serim, 36 inches wide, per yard - 25c.

Extra Values

In Cretonnes, Art Sateens, Shirtings, Flannels, Flannelettes

MEN'S

Winter Overcoats

A Fine Selection of Tweeds, in Brown, Grey and Mixtures, and
Brown and Grey Nap Cloths - \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00

Brocaded Velvets
In Dress Lengths
Beautiful Rich Quality,
In Green, Mahogany, Navy,
Brown, Black, Wisteria,
per yard \$1.50

Gauntlet Gloves
Horsehide faced 1.50
Best Horsehide 1.75
Genuine Buck 2.50



A Full Range of
Men's Fine Gloves

CAPTURE A GERMAN ARMY.

London, Sept. 15.—The correspondent of the Central News, at Dieppe, under date of Monday, Sept. 14, transmits a report that the German army, under Gen. Von Kluck, has been forced to surrender. The correspondent says: "A report reached Dieppe that the extreme left of the allies, after making an encircling movement by way of Roye and Ham, and joining a force from the Boulogne district, has compelled Gen. Von Kluck to surrender with, according to one statement, 14,000 men, and according to another statement, with 25,000 men and a quantity of guns and war material." The report is unconfirmed.

AUSTRIANS WILL CAPITULATE.

Petrograd, Sept. 15.—Sweeping across the Vistula river and striking at the rear of the Austrian army struggling to save itself from annihilation, the Russian troops destroyed a large part of the commissary supplies of the enemy, according to official announcement made here today. Russians are threatening the entire line of communication. by their sudden stroke directed from Russian Poland, over the Vistula, the Russians have compelled the Austrians, who had fortified positions, to fall back to avoid being outflanked. The Russians now are crossing the San in force, capturing many guns and prisoners. The capitulation of the whole Austrian army is regarded as imminent. Austrian Crown Prince, Archduke Charles Francis, is with this army.

Blackfalds News

The Methodist Ladies' Aid met yesterday and decided to serve a chicken supper on Friday, October 9. Following the supper the Rev. H. Arthur Barton will deliver his entertaining lecture with edifying recitals. Mr. Barton is a speaker of rare merit and will preach twice on Sunday, October 11, in the Methodist church, Blackfalds. Dr. Elliot and family left on Saturday for the east, traveling via Chicago and New York. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Hands on the birth of a bouncing baby boy. Miss Kitty Gunn is having an enjoyable holiday with relations in Kansas. The "Happy Thought" Sewing Circle met at the home of Mrs. Magee on Tuesday afternoon. Rev. F. E. Davies will preach on Sunday at Lakeside, 11:30; Canyon, 3; Blindman Valley, 7:30. Jack Innis is back in town after a prolonged visit to the coast. Divine service in the Presbyterian church at 7:30 next Sunday evening. George Lawton is busy securing signatures to the petition for total prohibition of the liquor traffic in Alberta. A "bee" was arranged on Friday to do some necessary repairs to the interior of the Methodist church. Mr. Matthias was captain, and was ably assisted by Messrs. Trout, Curry, Randolph, Boughton, Rev. Davies and Magee. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are visiting Mrs. Gunn, after an enjoyable trip to Nebraska.

Rimbeys News

Mr. J. Wright has again brought another party of land seekers from Washington. Whilst the men did not secure as much land as the preceding party recently reported in these columns, yet almost all of them purchased one or more quarters. In conversation with the party, it was interesting to hear of the various impressions still prevailing abroad concerning Alberta. Some of them expected to find a very sparsely developed country. These impressions, however, soon disappeared as they came in contact with the real facts while driving round the country. They have now returned as eye-witnesses to testify what the Blindman Valley in particular is capable of yielding. Nor did the wet weather depress their spirit. On an apology being made for the continuous rain during their visit, they stated that it was simply delightful to get a soaking, after the prolonged dry season prevailing at home, and in this particular alone the climate contrasted favorably with their own. Mr. Wright is to be congratulated upon the successful finishing he takes in this district. We understand he has accepted an appointment under the C.P.R. Lands Department. During the summer he has conducted three parties through the Blindman Valley, disposing of no less than fourteen sections, most of it passing into hands of those who will come to occupy and thus contribute in the best sense of the word to the development and prosperity of the Province. Mrs. Waters, sr., Miss Ansell, and Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Waters, returned to Edmonton on Monday.

Monday. J. Russell has left us to spend the winter in Washington, and W. Gwin has returned, fit and strong, after his visit to B.C. to maintain the equilibrium of our population.

GERMAN ARMY IS A FUGITIVE HOST.

Ghent, Sept. 14.—On every side the retreating German is being sorely pressed. The British are driving the routed right wing everywhere before it, and are inflicting upon it terrible losses. Each mile of its retreat is marked by wounded, dead, and abandoned artillery and baggage wagons. The invading army seems to have met its Moscow and Waterloo cannot be long delayed. The German right has been shattered to atoms. It is simply a fugitive mob which flies night and day hoping to escape or shake off its pursuers.

The vanguard of the fleeing Teutonic host has now recrossed the Belgian frontier. It is composed of the proud formidable host which a short fortnight ago at Mons and everywhere swept from its conquering path the thin British line which barred its route toward the French capital. Owing to the recrudescence of the Belgian activities, the position of the slender garrison holding Brussels has become one of extreme peril. Important Belgian forces appeared north and from 170,000 to 200,000 men.

east of Brussels after the burning of Termonde. The modern Huns of the German kaiser retreated upon Alost, which commands the road northwest of Brussels. Their occupation of this town is now seriously menaced by the powerful Belgian concentration in the neighborhood.

It is quite possible that the enemy will shortly find Brussels untenable and be compelled to evacuate the capital. The capital is now garrisoned chiefly by sailors and marines from the immobilized German fleet. The sailors took part in the four days' fighting northwest of Brussels, and they suffered severely in attempting to repel the Belgian attack. Beset by vigorous armies on all sides, the German grip on Belgian territory must soon be broken.

A RUSSIAN ARMY HAS LANDED IN OSTEND.

New York, Sept. 14.—A news agency has received the following cable from Antwerp: "The Russian troops have landed at Ostend to reinforce the allies in France. They are marching southeast from Ostend to take the right wing of the German army of invasion. The numbers of Russians landed is variously estimated at from 170,000 to 200,000 men."

SNAPS FOR CASH
House Furnishings

I can give you snaps in New Household Furniture, consisting of:
1 New Barn (cheap)
1 Oil Heater
Toilet Sets
2 Child's Chairs
Grass Table
Grass Rocker
8 Small Rugs
Jardiniere and Stands
1 Victor Graphophone and Records
Chairs, all kinds
1 Hand Carved Table
1 Library Table (Mission)
Japanese Trays
Dressers and Stands
Bedding, all sorts
Hens
1 New Refrigerator
Awning
1 Heater, new
Call at once at my residence, as everything has to be sold at once.

J. C. PETERS, Stanley Street

Damron & Thorp

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE.

Bentley

Alberta

A Quarter Section at \$1,600 cash if sold at once; 2 miles from Railway.
An acreage at snap prices, inside town limits of Bentley.
Agents for the Lacombe Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
Call and see us.

MONEY TO LOAN

Private Funds to Loan on Mortgage.

Agent for National Trust Co.

F. VICKERSON, AGENT

Lacombe, Alberta

ANNIHILATION OF GERMANY'S MILITARY POWER IS THE SOLE OBJECT OF BRITAIN AND ALLIES

It is not likely that recent dispatches indicating that Austria and Germany will soon sue for peace are justified by facts. So far as Germany is concerned, it will take much more than has happened yet to bring the mad Kaiser to a realization of the absolute futility of his dream of conquest. As for Austria, she is too closely bound up with Germany in the struggle to act independently.

But even if it should be true that both nations would welcome peace, either now or at some early date, it would be worse than foolish for the allies to let them have it. Back of this there was a cause, and no ending of the turmoil short of the absolute smashing of its cause will satisfy.

When Germany has been brought to her knees and the Hohenzollern influence has been entirely eliminated it may be possible to negotiate a possible peace. Until then any peace that might be negotiated would be more seeming than real, and worse trouble later on would be certain.

And there is every reason to believe that the allies have the situation thus sized up. Conflict, devastating and bloody, was forced upon them, and having put their hand to the plow, they cannot stop to turn back. They are determined to see the job through to a real finish. It would be horrible, but necessary, and the world, as represented by other civilized nations, will wish them well in their slaughter-house task.

THE FLAG SHOULD BE FLOWN OVER OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

People having occasion to travel through the province, particularly through the rural portions, have noted the absence from many school houses of that emblem of justice, equality and freedom, the British flag, and it is to be regretted that in spite of the prosperity they enjoy, in spite of the freedom and the protection of British law, there are some who, for fear of offending subjects whose oath of allegiance is taken only to secure title to one hundred and sixty acres of land, would let it go unheeded that they are living under the freest, the fairest, and the most progressive form of government in the world.

The schools of our province are the nurseries of citizenship. Here we prepare the mind for the reception of ideas and the young men and women of our generation to grasp the problems of today that they may meet the difficulties of tomorrow; here all that is highest and noblest of the past is preserved by comparison with the low and mean, so that those who are to take our

places when we are gone, will cleave to that which is good, and shun that which is evil.

For a thousand years the Empire has gone from greatness to greatness, profiting by errors, correcting by mistakes, reaching out to every part of the world the right hand of fellowship, and drawing to herself the poor and downtrodden of every nation. There is no wedding garment of fine raiment as a passport to her feast; she has gone into the highways and byways and bade all to come, believing in right rather than might. Shame on those who, knowing this, hesitate to proclaim its truth by flying the flag of the Empire.

What will your boy or girl think of you when they may have climbed the ladder of success and are now helping to solve the problems for the further glory of the flag which you neglect to fly.

Run up the flag, it stands for freedom; run up the flag, it stands for truth; shake wide, its folds, it laughs at danger and welcomes to its shelter all nations of the earth.

FRENCH RESERVISTS FROM CASTOR LEAVE FOR EUROPE

The C. P. R. station, Lacombe, presented a military appearance on Wednesday evening last, when a contingent of twelve French reservists from the east line awaited the southbound train en route for France. The reservists were from Lorraine, Tinebray and Notre Dame de Savoie, near Castor.

The Castor Advance says of this contingent:

"Never have the citizens of Castor been more moved to sympathy than when these loyal sons of France bade farewell, to fight side by side with brothers of our own tongue in defence on a nation's honor. The cheery good-bye of the elder boys contained no suggestion of regret, and only the mist in his eyes told the secret of his sorrow in leaving a prosperous and happy home. The joy of duty marked every face, albeit attempts to hide the agony of parting could not be disguised.

"It must have been a consolation to know that the flag under which they will fight is held in honor in this their adopted country, and that it is, entwined with that of the Union Jack, emblematic of the brotherhood of these nations in the cause of humanity.

"Rev. Father Leconte was indeed a father to his little flock, both to those going and to those

whose harder duty it is to remain and wait, perhaps forever, for the one who leaving all, but honor behind, go forth to sustain an Empire in need."

"Flags of the allied nations floated wide and waved a farewell as the train separated wife and husband, father and child, and the Canadian flag seemed to promise faithful guardianship to those whose bitterness and sorrow of parting must be told to the little homes so well beloved in the picturesque hamlets of the river district.

The town band, though sadly deficient in numbers, made a brave attempt to convey the spirit of the crowd in the Marcellais and National Anthem, while cheer upon cheer told in no uncertain way that all the world loves a hero as well as a lover.

"Each member of the unit is well known to many of our readers, and goes forth with the admiration of everyone who has their personal acquaintance. Of the twelve who went forward, ten are married and leave families; all are in robust health and well able to stand the hardships of a military campaign. The roll of honor includes Pierre Darblay, Paul Darblay, August Bellet, Joseph Plantier, Clement Proje, Jean Thaur, Jean Masson, and five Martin brothers—Alain, Sebastien, Francois, Yves and Louis.

Marva in foul not required. No white or light colored horses will be purchased. This is the first authorized purchase of horses in this country for war purposes.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORLD TRADE.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was the guest of honor at a luncheon of the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition this afternoon. The governor-general made a brief speech, in which he dwelt especially on the opportunity afforded by the Empire war for a great increase in Canada's foreign trade. His royal highness declared: "Trade must be looked after; this is all important. I would bid the people of Canada to be cheerful. This is a time for confidence and belief that the resources of the Dominion are equal to every stress which may be called upon to meet."

The present struggle has dislocated industry throughout the world, but it has also given great opportunities. The people

of Canada should avail themselves of these. A better and wider market for food products is certain for some time to come, at good prices, and Canada should increase as much as possible the area of cultivation in order to profit thereby. This must necessarily tend to give an impetus to agriculture, the great basic industry of the country, which will not only maintain, but strengthen our resources. Again, the Dominion can undertake the manufacture of many articles not hitherto made in Canada, and thus do much to supply employment for those artisans and laborers who are temporarily out of work owing to the changes brought about by the war.

"Gentlemen, I again say confidence and courage is necessary. I feel sure that Canada will rise to the occasion and overcome the many difficulties of the present economic situation."

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY.

An interesting phase of the present war will be the development of the contest in South Africa. There the Germans are fairly strong and seem to have assumed the aggressive and are invading some British territory. The premier of South Africa announces that the Dominion will take care of the enemy, and few persons doubt its ability to take care of him in a very decided and decisive manner.

The premier of South Africa, every person knows, is General Botha, the most prominent of the Boer leaders in the Boer war. In addition to being one of the most successful generals in the war, he was one of the sanest leaders of the people. His administration of the affairs of the country has been no less successful than his generalship in the wonderful campaign of his people against the British troops.

No person has any doubt of the outcome when our fellow subjects in South Africa enter the lists with the German enemy, even though the Germans should be twice as numerous as we are. The Kaiser believed, it is stated, that not only would he have nothing to fear from the Boers, but that he would have their sympathy and perhaps their active assistance. He has no understanding of the success of British democracy and could not see any other outcome.

Nothing occurring so far in the present campaign, which has been replete with incidents of devotion and patriotism, and in which different races under the British flag, has been more gratifying than the conduct of our South African citizens.

The men who were in arms in bitter struggle with the British twelve years ago are now fighting loyally side by side with the other British subjects.

It is not surprising to us. It is another triumph of democracy. We doubt if the Boers would so enthusiastically support a government had not given them a complete self-government. It is a complete justification of the policy of the Asquith government in its dealings with South Africa. It is as of the most pleasing incidents of the present campaign.

Castor News

The alarm of fire was heard at the National Hotel about eight o'clock on Saturday evening, when a couple of sacks and a small amount of rubbish caught fire in the furnace in the basement, but was quickly extinguished before any damage was done. The smoke from the smouldering sacks at the first discovery caused quite an excitement.

Burglars broke into the office of the Whistler Lumber Company on Saturday night and got away with their disappointment. The manager had put the cash in the safe, which was too big a nut for a novice to crack. On the same evening a like attempt was made to burglarize the office of the Northern Lumber Company at Coronation, and Nichol & Dillon's store; in neither case was the attempt successful. Nichol & Dillon's was made through the glass door, the intention evidently being to reach the Yale lock on the inside. Merchants and citizens will do well to be prepared, as there are a number of "sun downers" in the neighborhood.

A week or so ago a German naval officer in New York told the newspapers that he had been told by a sea captain in some South American port that the Karlsruhe had sunk the British cruiser Gloucester and badly damaged the Bristol. The Gloucester had been captured at Montevideo, and the Bristol is one of the cruisers listed to convoy the Canadian contingent across the Atlantic. That naval lieutenant had better not repeat the yarns told at any more merchant skippers if he wants to economize his reputation.

ALBERTA'S NEW JUDICIAL AND REGISTRATION DISTRICTS

Calgary, Alta., September 12.—The new judicial districts as chapter six of the ordinances of 1913 are given in full, those relating to Calgary and district being as follows:

That portion of the province of Alberta described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the north boundary of the sixteenth townships with the west boundary of the province of Alberta, thence easterly along the said north boundary of the sixteenth townships to the Bow River, thence southeasterly down stream of the Bow river to the north boundary of the thirteenth township (13), thence easterly along the said north boundary of the thirteenth township (13) to the line between ranges eleven (11) and twelve (12) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges eleven (11) and twelve (12) west of the fourth meridian to the Red Deer river, thence easterly down stream along the Red Deer river to the east boundary of the province of Alberta, thence northerly along the said north boundary of township thirteen (13) to the line between ranges eleven (11) and twelve (12) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges eleven (11) and twelve (12) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said line between ranges six (6) and seven (7) west of the fourth meridian to the north boundary of the thirtieth townships, thence easterly along the north boundary of the thirtieth townships to the line between ranges

Canada's Action Was Germany's Surprise

New York, Sept. 11.—How does Germany take Canada's participation in the war?

I put the question on August 23 to a prominent German-American journalist in New York, and his reply was so emphatic and so whole so illuminating that I think I ought to give it in full. This gentleman is a native of Hamburg, and spent six weeks of the present year in his native land.

"There is no feature of the war which has angered the Kaiser more," he said. "Time and again his majesty has shown his interest in and friendliness towards Canadians. He certainly never expected them to exhibit such real and depth of animosity against him and depend upon it—if any opportunity comes, he will find means to punish your presumption. The only thing that might dissuade him would be the Monroe Doctrine."

"If that is indeed the case, then the German war lord need have no scruple. Within the past few days the American position has been succinctly outlined by the Detroit Journal. It says: 'There is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine preventing German troops from marching from one end of Canada to the other if they could get there. If Germany tried to annex Canada, it would be a different matter. The Monroe Doctrine does not apply to war. It applies to the alienation of territory.'"

"Did the Kaiser realize that Canada would espouse Britain's cause so heartily and unanimously? My own opinion is that, he did not, and in this I am confirmed by my German-American friend."

"Your action has come as a complete surprise and bitter disappointment to every German, and especially the Kaiser. He has always endeavored to keep himself as courteous with public opinion, both in the States and Canada. From time to time he has received messages of goodwill from German-Canadians, and his majesty has always liked to think that Canadians of German descent were well disposed towards him and the Fatherland. I remember that not long since an illustrated brochure containing an account of Berlin, Ontario, was sent to him, I believe by the mayor of that town, and shortly afterwards a lengthy notice of the book appeared in the Kolnische Zeitung. One picture showing the German flag hoisted over a leading building was reproduced by Dr. Woche. Moreover it was not thought by leading German publicists that after the reaction of the South African war that Canada would again be in a hurry to take part in Imperial quarrels in which she had no direct concern."

"Honestly," continued my interlocutor, "if I were the Kaiser I would teach you Canadians a lesson you would never forget, and if this lesson had been administered at the outset of hostilities nothing would have been easier or more salutary. A couple of cruisers should have been detached for service in the North Atlantic, and in a comparatively short space of time could have ravaged all the Nova Scotia coasts, burning half a dozen towns from Yarmouth to Sydney."

"And what would the British squadron be doing all this time?" I asked, deeply interested in this ingenious plan of campaign.

"What squadron?" he demanded scornfully. "There were a couple of British cruisers like the Essex about, but they were fully employed in warning and safeguarding your merchant marine, which fled about panic-stricken for a fortnight. No, let me tell you, your salvation lay at the time in your control of the cables and wireless apparatus and in your censorship. The Kaiser did not know until too late the depth of your treachery and malignity. Of course, we all well understand that the fact of France being England's ally has strengthened the hand of the jingoes in Canada. If it had been war between Germany and England alone, depend upon it, my friend, you would have found a little more trouble in working up your war fever."

"You really believe that?" I asked.

"Most assuredly. And don't make any mistake—the Kaiser and the German people are not for getting your impertinent interference. Wait until your raw levies get over on the other side—that is, if they ever do get over. You will see then how much mercy and forbearance to expect. Our soldiers will have their own way of treating the flagrant malice of a puppy. Don't expect any mercy on the battlefield. Don't think that the fact of your being Canadian and not Englishmen will help you out of a scrape—not

even though you are hiding in the shelter of British battalions instead of going into the field, as you should if you were as big as your boasting, on your own."

"No; I tell you Canada has disgraced herself in this business. Your own prime minister swore to the world that he would never allow his country to be drawn into the vortex of European militarism."

I suggested that we had changed prime ministers since then and that even our ex-prime minister had changed his view.

"No matter," declared my Teuton, "this is no quarrel of yours. We have never done anything, either the German people or the Kaiser, to forfeit your friendship."

"One moment," I interrupted, in an endeavor to stem the current of my friend's diatribe. "I'm afraid it is hopeless to make you understand the situation. When Germany declared war on England—"

"But she didn't declare it. It was England."

"Well, when Germany (or rather the Kaiser) declared war on France—when she announced her intention of marching through Belgium in order to cut France's throat—the British Empire warned her that this proceeding could not be permitted by our solemn treaties and that if she persisted we would go to war. We in Canada are part of the British Empire. Consequently we went to war."

"But," cried my German-American friend, "you didn't know anything about it until Sir Edward Gray's white paper was issued. You are only the tail of the dog; you ought not to have wagged at such a solemn crisis."

"On the contrary, mein Herr, tails always wag most violently when the heart is most agitated. As to our not being enlightened concerning the cause and circumstances of the outbreak, neither were the masses of the English people. Had the matter concerned only us and Germany, Sir Robert Borden would, had Canada been strong enough, have acted exactly as Sir Edward Grey has done. We all of us have one code of honor."

"You!" spluttered my interlocutor, almost beside himself. "Why, I tell you, you are outside this whole business. You only intervene through malice—simply malice. And then came the cat violently from the bag. We counted on you to do nothing for years. You have stood aside. You have done nothing for years. You have steadily refused to do anything, even when the cat was under the bag. The British government appealed to you, almost on its knees, to help—that an emergency was at hand. We counted on you, I tell you. And now, Gott in Himmel, this treachery!"

"There were tears—real tears—in his eyes."

"Did you count also on the support of American public opinion?" I ventured to ask.

"He flamed up again on the instant."

"Ah, that is the work of our archists, Socialists, Jews, haters of the Fatherland. They have spread lie upon lie. They have bought up the press. But wait—"

"Wait till that noble hearted American patriot, Mr. Hearst, has finished his work—when he has opened the eyes of his compatriots to the truth—to the sacredness of Germany's cause and the benevolent intentions of our peace-loving Kaiser. That is all I say—wait!"

I promised him I would.

BECKLES WILSON.

—

AUSTRALIANS FOUGHT FOR 18 HOURS

London, Sept. 13.—Rear Admiral Sir George Patre, commander-in-chief of the Royal Australian fleet cabled the secretary of the admiralty stating that after 18 hours fighting in over six miles of bush, the Australian naval reserve force captured Herbertsholme, with its wireless station on September 12. The tower and station were damaged by the enemy and will be useless for some time. The casualty list is as follows:

Killed—Lieutenant Commander Charles B. Elwell, Royal Navy; Captain B. Pockley, Royal Army Medical Corps; four seamen, Australian naval reserve. Wounded—Lieut. Rowland B. Bowen, Royal Australian Navy; three seamen, Australian naval reserve.

The German casualties are not definitely known, but include between 20 and 30. Three German officers were taken prisoners, including the commandant, together with 15 German non-commissioned officers and 56 native police.

GENERAL JOFFRE TELLS OF SUCCESS IN THE ALPES.

Bordeaux, Sept. 13.—General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, has sent a telegram to M. Millerand, minister of war, saying:

"Our victory appears more and more complete. Everywhere the enemy is in retreat, abandoning prisoners, wounded and stores. The enemy has left on the battlefield many wounded and quantities of munitions of war, also, in gaining ground we have made many prisoners."

"Our troops show evidence of the intensity of the struggle and the extraordinary efforts made by the French in their attempt to resist our vengeance."

"Our vigorous retaking of the offensive has determined the success. Every officer, subaltern and soldier has responded to the call. All merit well from the fatherland."

In another communication made public this afternoon, General Joffre says:

"The battle of the last five days has added in an undeniable way to the success of the second and third German armies is hastening before our left and our centre in turn."

"The fourth German army is commencing to fall back to the north from Vitry-Le-Francois and from Semize-Le-Bains (in the province of Marne, 17 miles east of Vitry-Le-Francois)."

GERMAN ATTACK ON NANCY HAS FAILED

Dijon, France, Sept. 13.—Germany has evacuated the region of Nancy, which for ten days resisted splendidly and repulsed victoriously all German attacks. The attack made on September 5 was superintended by the German emperor in person.

Luneville, which has been occupied by the Germans, was taken on the 8th by the French. The Germans have lost heavily—at Nancy 20,000 men; at Luneville, 14,000.

The bombardment of Nancy by the Germans on the night of September 9, caused damage but no loss of life, and was followed by the retreat of the German army.

The Belfort district is free of invaders. The allies will occupy it today.

The French hold Thann and the outskirts of Altkirch.

—

ONE OF GERMAN COMMUNICATOR LINES IS BOMBED

DEAUX-REPORT.

Bordeaux, Sept. 13.—One of the lines of communication used by the German army is cut. They cannot use the line to the east of the Argonne owing to the rapid advance of the allies on the centre and left.

They therefore must try the lines through the Meuse and Luxembourg.

If the Belgians who are now operating in full force south of Antwerp are able to clear southern Belgium of the invaders, the German forces in attempting to communicate with their base through Namur, Liege and the Meuse, and across Luxembourg will be in danger of inextinguishable disaster.

The German army in Belgium and the German army from the Oise valley will be obliged to converge on the same area, and may be obliged to pass through the "neck of the bottle" in the north of France, while being attacked from all sides. Their rapid retreat shows that the Germans were unable to bring up their reserves in sufficient numbers. They are retreating much more rapidly than they advanced, and are leaving behind them guns, ammunition, supplies and their horses.

The French commander-in-chief has addressed the following order of the day to his troops.

"At the moment when the battle on which our country's salvation depends is being fought, it is important to recall to all that the moment is no longer one in which we look behind."

Every effort must be made to attack and push back the enemy. Troops which can no longer advance must at all costs guard the ground conquered and die on the spot rather than retreat. Under no circumstances can failure be tolerated."

—

THE GERMAN ARMY.

A remarkable article by Dr. Karl Graves in the New York Sun gives a partial insight into German military preparations.

Dr. Graves was for nine years a spy in personal touch with the emperor of Germany. He was arrested at Glasgow in June, 1912, charged with espionage, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, only three months of which he served, for reasons known to the British government.

Dr. Graves is a writer of some of his experiences and showing special knowledge of curious nature.

For example, after explaining the organization of the military forces of the German empire, he says: "The German army is

built for aggression. Germany knows, therefore, the advisability and necessity of conducting war in an enemy's country."

He shows that every railway line has been built for strategic purposes and that ninety per cent. of the railway locomotives are armoured. Main wagon roads through country districts are maintained like the Roman roads old, and through all the empire the government has a first claim on every wheeled vehicle for military purposes. The war chest at Spandau holds \$120,000,000 in minted gold coins and every year over a million dollars has been added to it.

Dr. Graves, dealing with the Intelligence System, explains that young officers who have never been in England have a perfect knowledge of every road, every building, every peculiarity of a certain specified district in the United Kingdom. The natural features of France and of Russia are equally as well understood. This indicates better than anything else could the efficiency of a spy system unparalleled in history. Furthermore, it shows that there is no such thing as peace to a German officer. He spends years of quietude in abusing the hospitality of his neighbors.

The remarkable claim is made by Dr. Graves that the war-Zepelins have discarded the use of hydrogen as a lifting force. He says that a non-inflammable gas has been discovered by German chemists which is lighter than hydrogen, and that a metal lighter than aluminum is employed in the manufacture of these airships.

Statements such as this, observes the Toronto Daily News, may be taken with a grain of salt. All the intelligence in the world is not centered in Germany, and we may be sure that hydrogen is not to be displaced without the knowledge of scientists of other nations. The whole trend of the article shows what British experts have continually declared, that the German army is always on the march.

To the peace of the world, that it has never been a defensive force, but always an offensive one, and that the incubus of its maintenance bears hard on the people of the country."

—

THE LESSON OF ZABERN.

Somewhat ironically, perhaps, in the light of recent events, the Germans have been often described as a peaceful nation, and in view of those events it will be of interest to recall a very striking article by Mr. J. Ellis Barker, the well-known publicist, which appeared in last February's "Nineteenth Century."

In that article Mr. Ellis Barker pointed out that the Germans would more correctly be described as a well-drilled and well-disciplined nation. They are firmly ruled by small despots through an all-powerful bureaucracy, army, and police.

Absolute obedience to official orders is the first duty of the citizen and the first law of the state. The well-drilled Germans are a law-abiding people, and their obedience is absolute. Orderly grumbling, if done in moderation, is permitted. Hence if the German people are dissatisfied with their rulers or disapprove of their policy, they may protest but they must obey. That was seen in 1866. Then the Prussians passionately protested against the "Bruderkrieg," the fratricidal war against Austria. Yet they obeyed and fought. The government has crushed the spirit of the people. This lack of spirit constitutes Germany's strength, but also her weakness.

German enthusiasts have always greatly admired democratic government, but unlike Frenchmen, Englishmen, Americans, Italians, Swiss and Dutch, they have never seriously fought for it. They were at best only half-hearted supporters of revolution. The German people rose only in 1813, against Napoleon, when ordered to by their various governments. In Germany the government does not carry out the will of the people, and those who try to prove that Germany is peaceful because the German merchants, clergymen and workmen do not wish for war, only show that they are unacquainted with Germany's political character and organization and with the elementary facts of German history. The majority of Germans are undoubtedly peaceful, but that peaceful majority will go to war with alacrity as soon as the ruling majority gives the signal. There is a great difference between democratic and autocratic Germany, a difference which is not sufficiently appreciated in other countries. Democratic Germany talks much but does not act; autocratic Germany acts but does not talk. E.g., democratic Germany filled the newspapers with loud complaints about the outrageous "Zabern incident" of December 2, 1913. Autocratic Germany did not talk at Zabern but acted, and the incident closed with the victory of autocratic Germany. Herein lies the lesson of Zabern.

WHEN BUYING YEAST INSIST ON HAVING THIS PACKAGE



DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

HOME MADE BREAD

Miss Cheesman, late of Gull Lake, has opened a shop in the Hotson Block, Nanton Street, for the sale of home-made bread and cakes.

Respectfully soliciting a share of your patronage.

—

Alix News

Captain and Mrs. Amphlett left the forepart of the week for England. The Captain will enter his old troop and go to the front to do his share in fighting for the motherland.

Miss M. Yarwood, who has been working in the mission field at Smoky Lake, north of Edmonton, for a number of years, is a guest of her uncle, C. M. Yarwood, Esq., of our town.

On Friday of last week W. N. Jack shipped a car of wheat which netted him around the dollar mark, and on Monday he sent out a car of oats for which he received 41 cents net. This is the first 1914 grain to be shipped from this point and is a good sample of the product of Alix district.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated on Thursday morning, September 3rd, in St. Pater's church, Alix, when Miss Florence Phoebe, only child of Mr. and Mrs. F. Sheldon, was united in marriage to Alfred E. Nix, one of our prominent young business men. The bride was attired in a charming gown of white voile with hat to match and carried a bouquet of white carnations. She was assisted by Miss Susan Todd, who was also becomingly attired in white voile and carried a bouquet of carnations.

—

THE COP.

I'd hate to be a peeler, and tread the pave of brick, the goat of every squeller who thinks he has a kick. He tries to do his duty, nine cases out of ten, the butcher, fierce and shooty, all sorts of strong arm men, the hobo and the killer, the bad man with a past, he'll chase from post to pillar, and run them in at last. His life he doesn't reckon when tracking deadly foe, whether perils beckon the peeler has to go. The cop must be a wizard, a Sherlock in disguise, and know, from A to Izzard, the wicked's lures and lies; and he must be a scrapper, to master hoodlums rude, and yet he must be dapper and well groomed as a dude. The manners Chesterfieldian he must possess of course, or we shall take his shield in, and fire him from the force. A Crickton he'll resemble, in nothing he'll be lax, or surely he may tremble, for he will get the ax. As brave as any lion, yet dove-like, mild and meek, as eloquent as Bryan at fifteen bones a week, I'd hate to be a copper, on feet that throb and ache, the goat of every yawper who has a kick to make.

Auction Sale

Instructed by R. J. Davenport, I will sell by Public Auction, at his farm, 24 miles east and 4 mile north of Blackfalds, 5 miles south of Lacombe (on the Landsdale place), commencing at 11 o'clock, on:

Saturday, Sept. 26

The following Farm Stock and Implements:

5 HEAD HORSES.

1 Team Bay Geldings, 14 years old, weight 2,400; 1 Bay Horse, 7 years old, weight 1,100; 1 Buckskin Mare and Colt, 8 years old, weight 1,150.

34 HEAD OF CATTLE.

4 extra good Dairy Cows, 1 giving milk, 1 fresh at time of sale, 1 fresh, 1 set, 2 two-year-olds, 1 Heifer, in calf; 9 Stock Cows, well bred, Angus, all in calf; 3 Yearling Heifers; 5 Spring Calves. All the young Cattle are from high-grade Angus mothers and full blood Angus sire.

ABOUT 100 HENS AND YOUNG CHICKENS.

IMPLEMENTS.

34-inch new Bain Truck Wagon, with box, complete; 1 Top Bug; 2 sets new 24-inch Cast Runner Sleighs; 1 Light Sleigh; 1 new Massey-Harris 6-ft. Blader, with Trucks, has only cut 150 acres; 1 Massey-Harris Mower; Deering Rake; Bain Sweep Rake; new Hayrack; 1 Cockshutt 17-shoe Drill; 1 3-sec. Lever Harrow; 1 16-in. John Deere High-Lift Sulky Plow; 1 16-in. Verity Sulky Plow; 1 Chatham Fanning Mill; 1 Bagger; 1 set Ton Truck; 1 new Roller-Bearing Grindstone. Also 8-horse-power Manitoba Engine, 8-inch Mill Wood Saw on trucks, all complete and in first-class running order. All the implements offered are nearly new and in good condition.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Home Comfort Range with 15-gal. tank; Oxford Wood Heater; Round Dining Table and six Chairs; 1 Rocker; 1 Morris Chair; 1 Writing Desk; 1 Steel Davenport; 1 Iron Bed and Springs; Kitchen Queen; Dishes; Fruit Jars, and lot of Cooking Utensils.

GREEN FEED AND HAY.

25 acres of Green Feed in shock; about 30 tons of Timothy and 75 tons of Wild Hay; some Oat and Wheat Hay will also be offered.

LUNCH AT NOON.

TERMS—All sums up to \$20, cash; over that amount a credit of six months will be given, purchasers to furnish joint bankable notes with interest at 5 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. discount for cash on sums over \$20. No goods to be removed until settled for.

R. J. DAVENPORT, Owner.

JESSE FRASER, Clerk.

G. F. Damron, - Auctioneer

Watt & Hay

NEW STORE NEW STOCK

We are now located in our new store in the McLearn Block, on Barnett Avenue, and are opening out a new and complete line of Men's Wear.

Watt & Hay

THE WEE STORE WITH THE BIG BARGAINS.

Snaps in Harness

I am reducing my stock of Chrome Tanned Harness, the best in the world, and will for the next thirty days sell at the following low prices:

Double Harness, 2-inch tugs, britchen, bridles, lines, etc.....\$37.50

Double Harness, 1 1/2-inch tugs, britchen, bridles, lines, etc.....35.50

Democrat Harness, Victor Pads, 1 1/2-inch tugs, etc.....35.50

Democrat Harness, 1 1/2-inch tugs, britchen, etc.....39.50

Harness Guaranteed for Two Years.

Collars, the best, per pair.....\$5.00

Collars, half sweeney, per pair.....6.50

Breast Straps, 1 1/2 inch.....85c.

Britchen Belly Straps.....65c.

Hame Straps, 1 inch.....20c.

All made from Chrome Tanned Leather, the best made in Canada.

These prices are good up to October 15.

LIBOR PETERKA

The Royal Bank of Canada

BENTLEY, ALBERTA
Sub-branch to Lacombe
Office hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

J.P. McPHERSON

Notary Public and Conveyancer
Loans and Insurance.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
V.L.B.E.T.V. A.T.I.L.N.E.R.

C. F. DAMRON

Live Stock & Farm Sale
AUCTIONEER
BENTLEY - ALBERTA

20 year's experience buying, selling and breeding live stock and horses as a valuator of your stock.